THE BOMBAY COURIER.

[PUBLIHED TWICEA-WEEK,—EVERY SATURDAY AND TUESDAY MORNING.—PRICE 13 RUPEES PER QUARTER].

VOL. XLII.] TUESDAY, 24 JUNE, 1834. [NO. 2347

NOTICE.—Parties requiring information on the affairs of the Bengal Provident Society, are requested to apply to

H. J. LEIGHTON,
Secretary.

Calcutta, 24th May, 1834.

TONTINE OF INDIA.

AT a general meeting of Subscribers to the Tontine of India, held at the Office of the Assignee of the late Firm of CRUTTENDEN MACKILLOP and Co., on Saturday, the 17th instant, the following Resolution was proposed by Mr. BRUCE, seconded by Mr. ROSS, and carried unanimously "That in order to bring the affairs of the Institution to as speedy a close as possible, it be recommended to the Subscribers at large to authorize the sale of the claim on the late Firm of Cruttenden, Mackillop and Co."

Subscribers are accordingly recommended to authorize the Sale of the said claim, amounting to Sicca Rupees 2,84,900, either by a direct communication of their assent to the undersigned, or by the appointment of local proxies to vote in favor of the proposed measure.

H. J. LEIGHTON,
Secretary, Tontine of India.

Calcutta, 24th May, 1834.

[illegible]ND CO.

[illegible] Thursday next, the [illegible]S AND CO. will [illegible] account of those con[illegible]ot Woolens, Camblets, [illegible]&c. &c. &c.

[illegible]tores, Berkley and [illegible] Herrings, Pickles, [illegible]l Clothe brush[illegible]uch Wallshades, [illegible]Egg stand, bottle [illegible]ays, brass Cham[illegible] Duck, Fustian, 200 [illegible] Handkerchiefs, Silver [illegible] pots, Tea and De[illegible]poons, 100 pieces of Europe Cotton [illegible]rchiefs, 300 dozen of White and Co[illegible]Cotton Socks, and also to close an [illegible]nt, about 200 dozen of Beer, House[illegible]rniture, &c. &c. 50,000 Cheroots, [illegible]ls, Diamond and Ru[illegible]

[illegible] experi[illegible]warrant him, he trusts, [illegible]patronage and favor; and [illegible]to the most anxious fulfil[illegible]l earnest devotion to the [illegible]f his customers, respect[illegible]to which he hopes he [illegible]to.—It but remains [illegible]expenses to which [illegible]n to support [illegible]needed in [illegible]he has [illegible]y encou[illegible]age and

[illegible]12 o'clock

[illegible]essrs. RE[illegible] following [illegible]essrs. TODD

[illegible]6 per doz. [illegible]per doz. [illegible]doz.

INDUS STEAMER.

THE Indus is to carry the Panwell Dawk, from the 25th instant; she will therefrom leave Mazagon Bunder every afternoon at 5 o'clock and Panwell at the same hour in the morning. Passengers will be accommodated at nine Rs. each, with one Servant; Native Passengers before the boiler at 1½ Rupees each. The Engineer on board will receive the amount of Passage money, which the parties are requested to note in a Book which will be kept for that purpose.

Bombay, 24th June, 1834.

FOR SALE,

THE INDIAN CALENDAR, for the present year, shewing the correlative dates according to the various modes of reckoning time among the HINDOOS, PARSEES, MAHOMEDANS, and MALABARIANS. Price, Rupees two.

FOR Sale—No. XIV of [illegible] QUARTERLY ARMY LIST.—Price Rs. 3 per copy.

FOR SALE at the Courier office—The Oriental Sporting Magazine from No. 7 to 20, each No..... 3 0 0
Blank Powers of Attorney,..... 0 2 0
Do. Interest Bonds,..... 0 2 0
Do. Policies,..... 1 0 0
Do. Bills of Lading per set,..... 0 2 0
Do. Respondentia Bonds,..... 0 2 0
Do. Bills of Exchange, per set,..... 0 2 0
Plans of the Island,..... 1 0 0
Traveller's Itinerary,..... 5 0 0
Insolvent Debtor's Act,..... 3 0 0

LETTER-PRESS PRINTING, neatly executed upon moderate terms.

FOR SALE—The BOMBAY CALENDAR and ALMANAC for the present year, containing Rules, Regulations, and other matter of local interest not previously published; together with a List of the Officers of His Majesty's and the Hon'ble Company's Service now in His Highness the Nizam's Army. Price five rupees per copy.

FOR FREIGHT AND PA[illegible] LOUIS.

THE fine [illegible]

[illegible] should Passengers or

[illegible] to the Commander, at the Office of Messrs. McGREGOR, EDMOND AND CO.

Bombay, 24th June, 1834.

FOR FREIGHT AND PASSAGE TO LONDON,

THE fine Teak built Ship "PALMYRA," of 600 Tons, WILLIAM LOADER, Commander, is daily expected, has spacious and [illegible]iry accommodations for passengers, and carries a Surgeon.

Apply to McGREGOR, EDMOND and Co.

Bombay, 24th June, 1834.

FOR PASSAGE AND LIGHT FREIGHT TO CALCUTTA,

THE fine ship "DUKE OF ROXBURGH," 500 Tons, JAMES PETRIE, Commander, will be dispatched in the course of 10 days. Apply at the Office of Messrs. ADAM, SKINNER AND CO.

Bombay, 23d June, 1834.

PASSAGE TO LIVERPOOL,

THE ORIENTAL, 512 tons, G. FIDLER, Commander. Carries a Surgeon, fo[illegible] plans of her Cabins apply to Captain FID[illegible] LER, at the Office of DIROM, CARTER AND CO.

FOR PASSAGE TO LIVERPOOL,

THE fine fast sailing Ship ALIQUIS, burthen per Register 671 tons, JOHN McFEE, [illegible]mander; has superior accommodations, and despatched 1st to 5th proximo—For [illegible]f the Cabins and terms of passage, [illegible] the Commander on board, or to DUN[illegible]B, AND Co.

Dady's Buildings, 24th June, 1834.

[illegible] LETTERS.

[illegible]MBAY COURIER.

[illegible]at the non-de[illegible] your last [illegible]t of the [illegible]ffectly [illegible]to

terms on which those letters were brought out to this country. Do you know that not one farthing is allowed the captain of a ship for bringing out letters from England, however numerous the packets may be with which he is entrusted, and whatever trouble he may be put to regarding them? And under such circumstances can it be a matter of surprise to you that but little zeal is displayed in their speedy delivery? I think not, for you will not surely maintain the right of any party to force us to perform gratuitously what is now required of us. Give us a fair remuneration for our services, and I will guarantee that they shall be duly performed. Let us have as much for the letters we bring out as is given in other parts of the world for ship postage, and I will not object to their detention being made penal as you propose; but until then I must and shall protest against it.

I am Sir,

A FREE TRADER.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

Lieut. Col. J. Scott, 4th Lt. Drs. from England,
Capt. W C. Freeman, 2d Gr. Regt. from England.
Lieut. J. Holmes, 12th Regt. N. I. from England.
Cadet H. Fenning, from England.
2d Lieut. J. Turner, 2d Bat. Artillery, from Nugger.
Cadet C. F. Christie, Infantry, from England.
Cadet E. Deacon, Artillery, from England.
Cadet C. Manger, Infantry, from England.
Lieut. J. Grant, Artillery, from England.
Capt. James Scott, 23d Regt. N. I. from England.

DEPARTURES.

Assist. Surg. R. Kirk, Engr. Corps, to Khandallah.
Lieut. Parsons, Staff, to Poonah.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE.

BIRTH,

At Sholapore, on the 15th inst., the Wife of Tant, Riding Master 1st Regt. Light Cavalry, of a daughter, still-born.

DEATH,

On the 21st Feb., at Porto Bello, near Edinburgh, Lady Dewar, widow of the late Hon'ble Sir James Dewar, Chief Justice of Bombay.

SHIPPING REPORT.

ARRIVALS.

June 21st. Ship Carnatic, J. S. Biles, Master, from London 10th March, 1834.

The Carnatic spoke on 1st April, in lat 3 N. Long. 21 W. the Achilles from Ceylon; all well. On the 6th April the Dutch Ship Prince of Orange from Batavia in Lat-0-40 N., Long 22 W. On the 27th April, in Lat. 32 S. Long. 25, exchanged numbers with the Andromache, bound to Madras and Bengal, and on the 1st June communicated with the brig Saqueney of, and to Liverpool, from Batavia, in Lat. 27 N. Long. [illegible] 45 E.

Passengers.—Mrs. Stubbs, Master Frederick Stubbs, [illegible] Col. Scott, Mrs. Grant, Mrs. Walters, Miss [illegible] Lieut Col. Scott, H. M. 4th Lt. Dragoons, [illegible]rge Pigott, Capt. J. Scott, 23rd N. I. Capt. [illegible]2d Gr. Regt., Lieut Grant, Artillery, Lieut. [illegible]3th Regt. N. I., Robert Walter, 3rd Lt. [illegible] Howard, Esq. Solicitor, Mr. E. Deacon [illegible] Mr. H. Fenning and Mr. C. Ma[illegible] [illegible]riman, Private H. M. [illegible] [illegible]vants.

[illegible]p Earl of Eldon [illegible]aker, Mas[illegible]r.d 1834.

DEPARTURES.

June 21st.—Portuguese Ship Cæsar, Isaquin dos Ramos, Master, to Macao.

Passengers.—P. Huit, F. J. Marquis, Revd. J. Stark, Revd. Theodore Joseph, Revd. J. B. Fradeaux.

June 22d.—Ship Isabella, David Brown, Master, to China.

Do.—Ship Gipsey, Robert Highat, Master, to China.

Passenger.—H. Louier, Esq.

June 22d.—The Hon'ble Company's Sloop of War Elphinstone, John Sawyer, Esq. Commander, to the Persian Gulph.

A LIST OF SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

HON'BLE COMPANY'S STEAMER,—Hugh Lindsay.
HON'BLE COMPANY'S GUARD-SHIP,—Hastings
Do. SLOOPS OF WAR.—Benares.
Do BRIG OF WAR,—Euphrates.
Do. SCHOONERS,—Shannon and Royal Tiger.
Do, FLOATING CHAPEL,—Aurora.
FREE TRADERS,—Aliquis, Bombay Packet, Oriental, King William, Prince George, Berwickshire, Majestic, Sarah, William Turner, Duke of Roxburgh Cleveland, Carnatic, and Earl of Eldon.
COUNTRY VESSELS—Shaw Byramgore, Prime, Francis Warden, Maackbar, Dadaloy, Hormusjee Bomanjee, Earl of Clare, Hannah, Abgarus, Cavendish Bentinck, Sulimany, Carron and Clairmont.
PORTUGUESE.—St. Anna, St. Francisco de Paulo, Barque Asia Felix.
ARAB.—Fazel Kurim, Ahmoody, Futtay Nesser, Shahool Hamud, and the Imaum's Brig Tawze.

THE COURIER.

TUESDAY, 24 JUNE, 1834.

The non-arrival of the *Upton Castle*, together with the late wreck of the *Linnæus* off the Cape, while on her passage to this port from Liverpool, have led to unfavorable surmises regarding the cause of the former vessel's detention. We do not, however, see any cause for alarm. It is true the *Upton Castle* sailed on the 14th of February, and the *Berwickshire* which left home near a month later arrived more than a fortnight ago; but the latter might naturally be expected to make the passage in a much shorter time than the other, and a fortnight at least ought to be allowed for touching at the Cape.—The *Triumph* is in the same predicament as the *Upton Castle*. She sailed early in February and was to to[illegible] at the Cape. The absence of both vessels, [illegible] counts satisfactorily for that of each.

By an advertisement in to-day's [illegible] be seen that an arrangeme[illegible] Government for the [illegible]

The *Madras Herald* of the 11th notices the arrival of the *Asia*, but is silent as to Mr. Macaulay's movements, and the formation of the Law Commission, regarding which he must have brought out some more decisive accounts than those we have hitherto received. It states, however, that arrangements have been finally made by the Court of Directors for enabling officers in this country to remit a certain portion of their pay to their families at home. The extent to which each rank is to be allowed this privilege is the same that we stated it to be when we alluded to the subject some weeks since as being under discussion: and the rate of exchange, as we then said, is to be similar to that settled between the King's Government and the East India Company.

With regard to the China trade it appears by an extract which the *Herald* gives from a London paper, that His Majesty's Government has consented to give up levying duties in Canton as proposed, provided the East India Company will concur in defraying one third of the charge for maintaining the consulate at that port. This proposition appears so reasonable, when it is considered that the trade between India and China exceeds in value that between England and the latter country, that we can hardly doubt its being at once acceded to. The *Herald* adds, at the same time, that the twelve hundred thousand pounds which it was understood were to be advanced this year in China on account of the Company on shipments to England, are to be divided between China and India. The sums to be advanced at each presidency are not stated; but, whatever they may be, there can be no doubt they will have considerable effect in lowering the present rate of exchange with England. It is only surprising this plan of remitting was not made known in this country earlier, and as funds were required at home, that measures were not adopted for taking advantage of the pressure for money which the slightest forethought must have shown would exist in India upon the withdrawal of the Company from trade. The advanc[illegible] is proposed to make will[illegible] we have no doubt they w[illegible] to government and will relie[illegible] to a certain extent. Had they, [illegible] ed four, three, or even two mo[illegible] would have been much greater. [illegible] rising, the want of money was [illegible] lakhs of rupees, while they [illegible] home at 2-2 or 2-3—and p[illegible] rupee, would probably, [illegible] for commercial purposes [illegible] of Indian produce, and [illegible] lated the industry of [illegible] ever, the excessive [illegible] the crisis is past, [illegible] vast sums [illegible] idle [illegible]

In publishing the le[illegible] we have only a few rem[illegible] We have no objection to [illegible] position for remunerating [illegible] bringing out letters to th[illegible] with him, too, in thinki[illegible] ice they should be paid,— [illegible] of individuals, for their se[illegible] more, we would pay them [illegible] those services, however, are[illegible] as one of the conditions of their [illegible] try—be it wisely or not is i[illegible] can excuse inattention and negl[illegible] formance. The legislature has [illegible] they shall bring out letters to [illegible] postage. Let them look to that b[illegible] dress to their grievances, but let th[illegible] meantime forget what they have [illegible] perform, and there can be no doub[illegible] delivery of their letters was just [illegible] part of their engagement as that they [illegible] delivered at all. If they neglect this, [illegible] not unreasonable to propose that they sh[illegible] the usual consequences of a breach of [illegible] The Act it is true attaches no penalty to t[illegible] cessary detention of letters in this county; [illegible] was undoubtedly an oversight on the [illegible] those who framed it, and ought to be re[illegible] ed.. All that we proposed on Saturday was [illegible] this should be done, if possible, by the local [illegible] vernment.

CAWNPORE.

BISSON HUNT.—We have been favored with the following extract of a letter from the Chiveray hills near Salem, which gives a short but interesting account of a Bisson hunt in the south of India.—"About a fortnight ago we had some splendid Bisson hunting in the hills: six of these animals were killed amongst seven of us. I got one of them: much the largest of the herd entirely to myself: having wounded him he became furious and charged: luckily I had time to ensconce myself behind a small mound of earth which afforded me a rest for [illegible] gun.—The brute had arrived within a fe[illegible] me, and I was in a terrible stew ha[illegible] my small rifle to depend [illegible] alternative but to sta[illegible] dence: so takin[illegible] excitement [illegible] eye[illegible]

approaching closer, found that life had departed from his huge carcase—my ball had entered his skull just above the left eye, and penetrating the brain killed him on the spot: it was a zinc ball with which I fired, all other kinds having been found ineffectual. This monster measured nineteen hands behind the hump; his horns are the most prodigious things of the sort I have ever seen. The chase lasted from 8 o' clock in the morning till 4 in the afternoon

"Over the hills and far away"

and all on foot.

I never was so completely knocked up in my life, and you may guess how much I enjoyed my dinner and a glass of cool beer in the evening."

The mulls seem to covet danger that they may afterwards enjoy the retrospective pleasure of having made a "hair breadth "scape.". We Bengallees shoot wild cattle from the back of an elephant.—*Cawnpor Examine, June* 7.

We understand there are several Candidates in the field for the vacant office of Astronomer Royal to the king of Oudh—Amongst the number mentioned are two men whose scientific acquirements are well known to the Indian Community. Lieutenants Colonel Hodgson late surveyor general. and Lieut; Colonel Thomas Oliver of the 3d, Regt. N. I. who was formerly employed in the Dehli survey, and who as an Indian Astronomer ranks we imagine next to Major Everest—Captain R. B. Pemberton the Surveyor in Mannikpoor is likewise, it is stated, a candidate, and possesses as good a chance of succeeding as either of the others Lord William Bentink having a decided objection to officers of the rank of Lieut. Colonel entering the service of Native Princes except in a strictly military capacity.

The appointment we believe was offered to Captain Troyer of the Lottery Committee who may be a very fit man for the situation tho' there appears to us as great an incongruity between the gambling science of *Sortilege*, and the celestial science of astronomy as between a piece of green cheese and the orb of Diana—Captain Troyer like many other men not yet brought to notice by the merit Fostering Regulation, may however be labouring in a sphere unworthy of his talents, tho' he does not appear to think meauly of his present situation for he has declined the Astronomership which was offered to him.

The King has left the selection of a qualified officer entirely to the Governor General.—*Ibid.*

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favored with the follow- r received a few days ago from an intelligent acquain- etailing the misery which that from the visitation of the three —Pestilence, famine, and war ins an interesting account of an stan by the Persian Forces the sons of Abbas Mirza. d between the late Prince Kamran by which the Lakhs of Rupees, and ijurs—The death of put a stop to the of Asia.

f the *Naibee Sultun* in the way of summary end, that he may be in e state of affairs in this wo years since ruin fell up- itants! Although, indeed, state of ruin, as that friend w, still, was *abad*, full of ; now, were you to see the t recognise it; by reason that, h of God, and the afflictions of all met there together. In the e past year, 1248 Hijree, from *Forooz* of 1249 which occurred on month *Shawwal*, it continually, either snowed or rained, until e city, even the Kings and the No- led, and the proprietor of two dwel- himself fortunate if one of them re- table: some of the Khans, pitching avilions dwelt in them. And from the o the middle of this year, great sickness —fever and *Aminah* (Q? Abilah)— r forty thousand persons perished: there a house in which two or three did not within the city, and without, in the vil no one escaped sickness. Hajee Moolla zaan has passed away, and four others of friend's family are dead: your friend himself near death, but recovered, and by the favor of d, all his children who were very ill, were res- ed to health.

In this same year 1248, the Naib-e-Sultunut was at Meshed the holy, where there was also sickness, and much snow, so that many houses were spoiled there, but not so many as at Herat: neither was there so much sickness. This year Abbass Meerza imprisoned Resa Kouli Khan Khoord, and took posssession of his country, and enslaving all the Toorkmans who were at Serrux, he destroyed the place. He also seized and confined Mohummud Khan Kara-e, of *Toorbut-e Hyderah*. After the Norooz of 1249, the Naib-e Sultunut sent the above mentioned chiefs, with several male and female Toorkman slaves, to Teh- On the 27th of the month *Zilhijjah*, he th an escort, on affairs of state to the three months, and in *Rubi-* ssan again. He sent his him with 10,000 march upon uly,

my of 20,000 men, of which 3 or 4 thousand were horse and the rest foot, and they carried with them 14 small guns and two mortars. They were attended by *Sumsan Sahib, Oroosee*, and *Persiki* Sahib *Inglisee* (Q? Borowski-a Pole) by Nujuf Allee-Khan Koord, father-in-law to Reza, Conli Khan, by Shanpussund Khan Affghan, Ishaukzye, who rebelled against Shah Kamran, and took service with Abbass Meerza, and by the Doorranee Shahzadeh Malik Rassim, son of Hajee Peroonood-deen the brother of Shah Mahmood (whose abode is in Paradise.)

On the 14th of the month *Joomad-ool-awwul* they reached Herat, and fighting began: not a pitched battle, but skirmishing among the gardens near the city. This sort of war was kept up till the 20th of Joomad-oos-sani: according to what I could learn, about 100 of the Afighaun force were killed or wounded, and on Cujjer sid", 300 men were killed or taken prisoners: A hundred beheaded bodies were known under the citadel wall, where the dogs ate them, and some two hundred captives were sold, and sent away to Meimunna, Oorgunge and Bokhara. It was on the 14th of Joomad-ool-awwul that Abbass Meerza entered Meshed again. About the middle of Joomad-oos-sani, being still ill, he sent his *Kain Mukam* with 12000 men to support his Sons. The Kaim Mukam joined Mohummud Meerza at Herat on the 20th of month, but now winter had commenced, & the provisions & pay of the Princes' troops were expended, and five days afterwards the minister heard of the Naib-e-Sultunut's decease. Fearing lest this intelligence should transpire, and the Affghauns thereupon assemble in force at Herat, he sent your old insincere acquaintance Vuzeer Meerza Moosa, to the city, to make peace which Kain Muham had frequently sought before his coming, and presently concluding a treaty, he with shame retraced his steps to Meshed.

The terms of the treaty were these.—"That Shah Kamran should give 4 lacs of rupees to the sons of the Naib-e Sultunut, as a *Mehmanee*, and also surrender *Ghourion* to the Cojjers, because it was in their keeping when Futteh Allee Shah's Son, Mohummud Wullee Meerza, governed Khorassan. Moreover, that hostages from the sons of the Khans, (Affghaun) with their families, and a prince of Shah Kamran's house, be sent to Tehran by the Norooz of the coming year."

The above engagement having been sworn to, the Cujjer army retired. For two months no intelligence came from Meshed, nor was it known whether Abbass Meerza was dead or alive, but in the latter part of the month Shahban, a sure messenger arrived with the news that Futteh Allee Shah had invested Mohimmud Meerza with the title of heir Apparent. On the 20th of this month a messenger came from the Kaim Mukam with a letter to this effect. "We have released your Wuzeer Yar Mohummud Khan from captivity: now do ye stand to your treaty or no? if ye do, send the money, surrender Ghourion, and forward the hostages! otherwise, be prepared for war at opening of the new year."

To this day the messenger is in Herat: it is jected to send the *Attar Bashee*, with one Kamran's Sons, to say a *fatehah* for Abba za, and offer excuse for the delay in p this act of friendly condolence. In y opinion, now that Abbass Meerza ty will not stand good: the wo ney to give, so the Cu to arms again: fu who is nos

Owing to the coming of the fo the treading of the Corps under their horses feet grain has become dear, Wheat eleven *shies* a mun, Barley three *abasses* do, and men having become impoverished and despairing, many have given their own children for wheat, barley, and millet. (Millet is rupee a mun) your friend's condition this year is bad; his children no longer enjoy the abundance of a full stomach; if they are satisfied for half the day, they hunger during the remainder: may the great God have compassion on us people of Herat!—*Ibid.*

LUCKNOW.—The favorite Queen, Khoodsea mahal, has at last been disgraced after a long reign, during which she conducted herself neither with prudence nor moderation—She has actually undergone corporal chastisement, inflicted by the hands of the Royal Barber! The nature of her offence we have not been able to ascertain.

The King is at present looking out for a handsome European or Anglo Indian lady with the view of making her his wife—He promises to settle fifty laks of Rupees upon the Damsel who may consent to share his throne and his heart.

We have often predicted Roshunood Dowlah's fall and unless the King's eyes are again blinded by the plausible and interested advice and flattery of a few individuals about court (whose ruin would be the result of the minister's dismissal) we think we may safely prophesy that the event so much desired by the people—will occur ere the conclusion of the Rains.

The disgrace of Khoodsea and Soobhan Ali Khan two of the chief supporters of Roshun ood Dowlah's ministry forebodes evil to the Boroughmongers of Oudh—That Country is much in want of an Earl Grey to break up the present constitution, if a thing without system or unity of parts is entitled to such an appellation.—*Ibid*

AGRA.

CABOOL.—The native papers contradict the rumours that stated the death of Dost Moohumud. After same introductory caustic remarks on the credulity of the Furingees and their, happy knack of confounding the names of great eastern potentates, whereby things are ascribed to one person that ca be correctly attributed to another, to state that Dost Moohumud with ivity had proceeded towards the nexed a small territory inhabited sent dominions. The progress h Sooja has created some he is now erecti

in the event of any disasters occurring to him he, purposes to retire, taking with him his family confidential servants, &c.

Sooja had lately, sent one of his sons towards Canduhar, where he has succeeded, despite some opposition in making a footing. The father is on his way to join him. This movement will probably lead to the possesion of Canduhar devolving upon the Ex-king.—*Mofussul Ukhbar, 7th June.*

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

THE DIVISIONS.

Things cannot go on in their present course. In the third week of the Session Ministers have had one majority of 8, another majority of 4, and lastly they have been left in a minority by 6. The vote for inquiry into the conduct of Baron Smith has been rescinded, Mr. O'Connell having previously outraged the House by deliberately proposing the robbery of the public creditors. We seldom agree in sentiment with Mr. Stanley, but we heartily join in his reprobation of the profligate sneer at "the cant of national honour," and the proposal to pillage the fundholder so worthy of the sneer. We can readily believe that the disgust occasioned by Mr. O'Connell's speech in the preceding debate operated favourably to Baron Smith, irrational as it is, to be influenced in dealing with a case by the conduct of the accuser in a matter having no connexion with it, for Mr. O'Connell's notions on national honour or his taste for pillage, did n alter the facts charged against Sir William Smith. But Mr. O'Connell had stirred the antipathies of the House against him, and Baron Smith got the benefit of their sympathies, merely because he had so unscrupulous a man for his enemy.

We will not say that the House has stultified itself by rescinding the vote for inquiry, but those Members who voted for the inquiry upon the motion of Mr. O'Connell and who voted against it on the motion of Sir E. Knatchbull have unquestionably stultified themselves.

Ministers are much mortified at the division on the Marquis of Chandos's motion, but they have to thank Lord Althorp for it, who invited a scramble for the repeal of taxes, and in effect offered relief to the loudest clamour. His lordship succeeded last year in playing off the town and country against each other, but this session he may chance to get jammed in the manœuvre.—*Examiner, Feb.* 23.

THE JACK-SNIPE OF THE MINISTRY.

There runs a story of a gentleman whose shooting season was for many years devoted with great cons to one jack-snipe, which, after all, outliv ery day the sportsman had his shot, the mark. Irish tithe is the Every year the shooting-

odious, a evade them. not alone the amount, b tax that goes to the hearts of the the exasperation caused in this country by Pension List, the grievance of which also is not in the amount, (so incomparably smaller than that of the great Irish sinecure,) but the application, and then conceive how much greater must be the heart-burning of the Irish at being compelled to maintain the priests of another faith, who not only render no service for their pay, but whose very presence is assertive of an unjust and insolent ascendency. The Church of England is the yoke of Ireland. It is the sign of the mastery of another people who have made their faith mark their injustice—who have connected their religion in most unholy association with the most flagrant extortion in the world.—*Examiner, Feb.* 23.

LORD BROUGHAM'S NIAISERIES.

LONDON UNIVERSITY; MUNICIPAL REFORM; JEWISH DISABILITIES.

At present the public hears and sees very little of Lord Chancellor Brougham; and his Lordship would not suffer in public estimation if he were heard and seen still less. He has delivered three short speeches since the session commenced; and they are all as unlike as possible to what might be expected from a man of ordinary sense and talent, —being, in fact, very much in the style of the Duke of Newcastle or Lord Londondery.

On Tuesday, Lord Durham presented a petition to the House of Lords relative to the London Un versity: the petitioners complained that no ch ter had as yet been granted to that institu and Lord Durham called Lord Brougham ticular attention to the subject; whereup Chancellor stated the reason why, notwi ing his great anxiety for the welfare of versity, no charter had as yet been gr This all-sufficient reason was, that th *cient Universities* had entered a protest granting of a charter, and p fore the Crown,"—biddi we suppose, how he nopoly and do a majority of brought fo no chart versi

upon the exertions of Lords Brougham, Althorp and John Russell, to defeat their unreasonable and interested opposition? No new obstacle, it seems, has been presented; though no progress has been made. But, says Lord Brougham, a Privy Council must be summoned, and the matter must be discussed at it. How many Privy Councils have been held during the year, at which it might have been discussed? Why does not Lord Brougham say at once—"My zeal has cooled, and I'll take as little trouble as possible in future about the London University." This would be more honest, and quite as politic, as his stale and profitless professions of attachment to this once petted institution.

This palaver being finished, Lord Durham presented a petition in which some important provisions of Lord Brougham's Corporation Bill for the new boroughs were complained of. The petitioners objected to the election of Aldermen for life, to the election of the Recorder by the Aldermen, and to the restriction of the municipal constituency to the ten-pound householders. Lord Brougham said

"There was one great difficulty in the way of choosing the Aldermen for years instead of for life, and that would be got rid of if the Aldermen were not to be intrusted with the judicial functions. It was thought that it was inexpedient that persons intrusted with judicial functions should be appointed to their places by popular election. At the same time, it was considered difficult to say that these Aldermen should be appointed as Aldermen in other Corporations, and yet deprived of the right to exercise those functions that were intrusted to other Aldermen. Another difficulty was in the choice of the Recorder, who would have to perform judicial functions; a circumstance which would form a strong obje to his being the subject of a popular elec

If the Aldermen must chosen by the people surd to elect them for better conduct in offi tuation from which nothi or some criminal offence expect him to be as cauti were to be periodi public opinion, is Judge on the Circu performed in publ does is scrutiniz worthy person, t district or the Alde latter becomes alm with authority for life.

The easy way of sett to deprive Aldermen of al funetions a ther. What is Lord Brough 's objection t He says, in effect, it was considered " to deprive Aldermen in the New Boroughs right to exercise the same functions as the men in the Old Boroughs. Why, we had going to be an *Old* the abuses of the

necessary to bribe some bench, which they disgrac also, men have been disgust huckstering work, that has pect to an appointment of a quer, and which ended in son generally understood The selection of a Jud measure, Now, upon to elect will ventur tion would Williams popular satisfied, h in power not to be w Of course the Judges; bu sometimes

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…or all such. Feasting and excursions, turtle and "hops," will not be provided for themselves and their wives and daughters much longer at the public expense. We have always had rather magnificent ideas on the subject of City feasting, but had no notion, till lately, of the extent to which the public money was consumed in this way by the men who were especially chosen to see that it was all fairly and honestly expended in the public service.

The annual income of the City of London is not much less than 400,000*l.* Of this, a large portion is raised by imposts of various descriptions, which press heavily upon the struggling shopkeepers. The houses and tenements belonging to the City are in number about six thousand; and it appears from the evidence of Mr. Williams, who was an Auditor of Civic Accounts appointed by the Livery in 1829, and from some letters published in the *Morning Chronicle*, that this property is jobbed in a very scandalous manner. Further disclosures on this part of the subject are promised.

In the meanwhile, a correspondent of the *Chronicle* furnishes some curious particulars of the sums voted to defray the cost of Corporation dinners. The Committees of City lands, Bridge House Estates, and Sewers and Pavements, have each a sum of 700*l.* voted for tavern and other expenses, and 150*l.* for a summer excursion. The Committees of Navigation, Coal and Corn, and General Purposes, are allowed 500*l.*, and 150*l.* each for summer excursions. The London Bridge Committee is charged with having expended 1,000*l.* per annum, since its appointment, in feasting and frolics.*

In the whole history of British Corporate corruption, it is doubtful if any thing is to be found more gross than this. A number of persons are elected to take …blic interest—that is, to guard …tantly, to see that all the … for the benefit of their …after year, they vote … gratification of their …, it should be borne in …g the citizens; the pro… vast as it is, being …ure. It is not the …after fulfilling the …r; but it is money …zed by acts of …not be permitted …ected measure of …d or not. Every …uch a misapplication …turned out of office the …

…EDUCATION OF EAST …OFFICIALS.

…accomplished Hindoos who … was the late Rajah Ram… a clear-headed man of bu… in his own country; and, for a foreigner, remarkably well acquainted with the English language, laws, and literature. Notwithstanding these acquirements, however, we presume that no one would have deemed him qualified to fill the office of a justice of the peace in this country. The absurdity of appointing him to such an office would have been glaring. Yet the British rulers of India are constantly enacting absurdities nearly as gross. The young gentlemen who are sent out to India to preside in the judicial courts of that country, are generally by no means so well acquainted with Indian languages and laws as Rammohun Roy was in ours. Consequently, all sorts …iquities, in the shape of denials or delays of … constantly perpetrated. even by those … their duty. This is a fact of … of Control cannot possibly be … it appears, that by a cla…

ental languages is necessary to enable our officers to perform their duties to advantages; therefore, before we appoint you, we shall insist upon your being a good French and German scholar and upon your proving to us your knowledge of the Greek metres." Yet this is the meaning of requiring a knowledge of European and Classical languages and literature, to the exclusion of the Sanscrit and Hindostanee, in the candidates for admission into Haileybury College, where the study of these languages form only a part of what he will be expected to attend to during the short preparatory term he remains there.

For these reasons we agree with Mr. Arnot, that "if the clause introduced into the late act of Parliament for nominating four candidates for each vacancy in the civil service, and assigning the appointment to the one of the four who is found by competition to be best qualified in certain branches of education, be carried into practice, without *extending* the test of qualification to that branch *peculiarly* and *essentially necessary* in India—a knowledge of the language of the people—the effect will be to injure the service in that very point where it most called for improvement."—*Spectator, Jan* 25.

CONSTANTINOPLE,—JAN. 28.

A letter from Aleppo, dated Jan. 11, contains the following information. Shortly after Ibrahim Pacha's departure the local authority discovered a conspiracy, having for its object the simultaneous rising of the inhabitants of this town and neighbourhood against the Egyptians. The ringleader, called Ebooashé, has been beheaded, and six other individuals, who were to act as his coadjutors, were sent down to St. Jean d'Acre, after being sentenced to perpetual labour. Public order, it is true, has been restored; nevertheless, the existing arbitrary system of government, established and kept up through the strength of bayonets, maintains the whole population in a state of discontent and fermentation. Arabia continues in such a state of disturbance that the pilgrims going to Mecca have given up the idea of proceeding on to their destination. The Surè Emini, or leader of the caravan, has in consequence stopped at Damascus.

A letter from Candia, to which the more faith is to be added from the circumstance of its writer having hitherto been one of Mehemet Ali's most zealous partisans, presents the condition of the inhabitants in the most gloomy light. After upwards of 300 executions, and numberless arrests, the reign of terror has been established. It is impossible to foretell where the misery of the wretched Candiots will stop, should the Allied Powers refuse interfering in their behalf.

Abdallah Pacha, the renowned defender of St. Jean d'Acre, arrived here on the 25th instant. In compliance with the Sultan's wishes, the Pacha of Egypt released his prisoner, and allowed him to take with him the whole of the treasures found in his possession at the taking of the above-mentioned fortress. This act of generosity is the more surprising, as Abdallah owed Mehemet Ali upwards of 8,000,000 of piastres, and his refusal to pay this debt was one of the causes of war being declared against him. The ship on board of which he arrived is one of the four corvettes belonging to the Sultan's fleet which during the late war were captured by the Egyptians. Mehemet Ali has agreed to send them, as well as the brigs and other vessels that then shared the same fate, back to his legitimate Sovereign. From this circumstance, the sending of considerable sums for the Sultan and the most influential members of the Divan, the …sive tone of his letters, the appoi… tafa Effendi as his Chargé d'… evident that Mehemet … in appearance, good … and the Por…

fering the torments of impalement, were roasted alive. The Greeks, of course, retaliate; and late a Bey of distinction, and the whole of his followers, was treated by them in the same manner. Petitions signed by the Rayas from different parts of the country have been presented to the Sultan. The request of every one of these is, that the Administration should again be placed in the hands of Redschild Mehemet Pacha. The Porte is, however, too jealous of the popularity he enjoys in Roumelia to place again that country under his authority. Ali Pacha's example in Albania, and Mehemet Ali's in Egypt, have produced too strong an impression on the Sultan's mind to allow him to place a Pacha in a situation where the means of rendering himself independent would be so much at his disposal.—*Times, Feb.* 27.

PUBLIC EXPENDITURE APART FROM TAXATION.

ECONOMY," says Mr. Wakefield, in his dedication to Mr. Hume, "properly signifies a due expenditure, neither too much nor too little." The title of the book bas been chosen to express the mode of treating the subject which the author has adopted. In his arguments on the inadequate pay of public servants, he shuts his eyes altogether to the increased national income which higher remuneration would require, and to the difficulties of raising it: the beneficial effects which he considers would accrue from "adequate pay," alone occupy his mind. In like manner, when looking at the "excessive pay of public servants," it is not the mere waste of money—the additional hundreds of thousands, or millions, that may be drawn from the people by unnecessary taxes—which attracts his attention: he looks at the evils that overpay creates, by maintaining a large number of antiquated or mischievous establishments, for the sake of the superior offices attached to them, by introducing men into offices for which they are totally unqualified, as well as by its inevitable tendency to destroy the fitness of competent men, through the means of indulgence which it puts into their power, and by the temptation with which it assails them. Yet worse even than this—if any thing can be worse than filling the most important offices with the most incompetent persons—is its general effect upon the public mind; rendering all men thoroughly venal, who have the slightest chance of ever tasting "the honey of public employment," and indisposed to assist in carrying into effect those searching reforms which would reduce or destroy the value of their tickets in the lottery of public plunder In the eyes of the advocate of mere retrenchment, all savings are measured by the amount of the taxation they enable Government to remit. The enlightened *economist* tests the value in a different manner. If the saving is made by unfairly turning adrift humble and hard-working clerks or mechanics without regard to individual suffering, he is not disposed to praise it very highly. If the saving have the effect of reducing the efficiency of the public service, he is disposed to censure them—should the retrenchment consist in the abolition of sinecures and overpaid offices, or in the reduction of their emoluments, he values the direct relief to the people much, but he values the progress which has been made towards the establishment of good government more. The retrenchment of the Duke of Wellington, says Mr. Wakefield, enabled him to repeal the Beer and Leather taxes. But the benefit these repeals produced to the people were as nothing, compared with their indirect effects upon the Reform Bill, which they facilitated by weakening the corrupt supports of Government, and alienating those followers whose loyalty was dependent upon the fleshpots.

We will take our specimen from this part of t… volume. It is from his review of the First … the Reformed House of Commons; and … failures, and the author's opini… It is not … passages that might have … a tempora…

every man to impede his neighbour, intentionally or otherwise in any way he pleases. Indeed, the practice of interruption is carried to such an extent, that a Committee has much more the appearance of a number of persons assembled for the purpose of gossiping than of doing business. Whether a man be old or young used or unused to business, well informed or ignorant he rarely waives his right of saying something. Several members often speak together; so that only bottles, glasses, and little more courtesy of manner are wanted to make a Committee the perfect image of a convivial party. The result, not of the labour, but of the strenuous idleness of such an assembiy is just what might be expected. Whatever is done, is generally the work of an individual, who from being more inclined to activity than his neighbours, does what he can, in spite of all kinds of hinderance, vexation, and delay. Sometimes a person of superior qualifications, and well acquainted with the subject of inquiry, a Chairman of Committee; when a Report having something like form and method, and arriving at some practical conclusion, is obtained: but the mass of Reports is a collection of meagre and disjointed statements, without arrangement and without an aim. *Two or three* examples will be sufficient for the present purpose; of which a remarkable one is the Committee of inquiry into the state of the Factory Children. This Committee sat for months, and incurred an enormous expense, by calling before it witnesses from all parts of the country. Nevertheless, it produced such a Report, that it was deemed necessary, by the Ministry, to appoint a Commission to examine the subject, although doing so was costly, unpopular, and discreditable to all parties concerned. Another example of the inefficiency of Committees, may be seen in the Report of that appointed to inform the House on the subject of Secondary Punishments. At the time this Committee was named, the substitution of a good secondary punishment, in place of hanging, was a point of the greatest importance. It was especially interesting to the mercantile men of London; because they had been told, that if hanging for forgery were abolished, and no other punishment put in its place a great increase of the crime of forgery would take place. It was therefore natural to conceive that the Committee would have directed particular attention to this part of the subject. This, however, was not the case. The Report, although containing a mass of print is without a single suggestion on secondary punishment, that could be turned to any practical account whatever. The chief labour of the Committee seems to have been spent in inquiring whether transportation to New South Wales was really a punishment or not; which labour, it is needless to say, might have been spared. * * * *

An abundant source of injury is the delay and consequent expense occasioned by Committees playing with their business day after day, week after week, and month after month. Thinking of the number and the pay of the agents, attornies, barristers, witnesses, canvassers and runners attending a Committee on a harbour bill or a rail-road bill, one is astonished that no English Minister has tried to alter so vil… The first inquiry into the propriety of per… rail-road from Manchester to Liverpool … and similar inquiries ge…ally cost … It was well known th… struc… nificent work was … port of Parliame… the vi… the … has at last succe… The vexation and loss … ceedings on the part of … compared to the loss … pital from being em… done to Great … spiri…

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successful career, the repose of declining life is serene and cheerful. All men, by common consent, revere the aged; gray hairs are a crown of glory; the object of respect but not of envy. The hour of evening is not necessarily overcast; and the aged man, exchanging the pursuits of ambition for the quiet of observation, the strife of public discussion for the diffuse but instructive language of experience, passes to the grave amidst grateful recollections, and the tranquil enjoyment of satisfied desires.

The happy, it is agreed by all, are afraid to contemplate death; the unhappy, it is often said, look forward to it as a release from suffering. "I think of death often," said a distinguished but dissatisfied man! "and I view it as a refuge. There is something calm and soothing to me in the thought of death; and the only time that I feel repugnance to it is on a fine day, in solitude, in a beautiful country, when all nature seems rejoicing in light and life.

This is the language of affectation. Man never despises death. Numerous as may be the causes for disgust with life, its end is never contemplated with indifference. Religion may elevate the soul to a sublime reliance on the benefits of a future existence, nothing else can do it. The love of honour may brave danger; the passion of melancholy may indulge in an aversion to continued being; philosophy may resign itself to death with composure; the sense of shame conduct to fortitude; yet they who would disregard death must turn their thoughts from the consideration of its terrors. It is an instinct of nature to try to preserve our being; and the instinct cannot be eradicated. The mind may turn away from the contemplation of horrors; it may fortify itself by refusing to observe the extent of impending evil; the instinct of life is still opposed to death; and he who looks directly at it and professes indifference, is an hypocrite, or is self-deceived. He that calls boldly upon death is dismayed on finding him near. The child looks to its parent, as if to discern a glimpse of hope; the oldest are never so old but they desire life for one day longer; even the infant, as it exhales its breath, springs from its pillow to meet its mother, as if there were help where there is love.

There is a story told of one of the favourite marshals of Napoleon, who, in a battle in the south of Germany, was struck by a cannon ball, and so severely wounded that there was no hope of a respite. Summoning the surgeon, he ordered his wounds to be dressed; and, when help was declared to be unavailing, the dying officer, pushed into a frenzy by the passion for life, burned with vindictive anger against the medical attendant, threatening the heaviest penalties if his art should bring no relief. The dying man clamourously demanded that Napoleon should be sent for, as one who had power to save; whose words could stop the effusion of blood from his wounds, and awe nature itself into submis-ion. Life expired amidst maledictions heaped upon the innocent surgeon, whose skill was unavailing. This account would have seemed incredible, if we had not had occasion to know a similar case, though in humbler life; a sick man, vowing that he would not die, cursing [illegible]an, who announced the near termination of [illegible] insisting that he would live, as if in de[illegible] laws of nature. To some minds this [illegible] appeared like blasphemy; it was but [illegible]displa[illegible]ssion for life; the in[illegible] a rough and un[illegible]ictions the [illegible]d the [illegible]re[illegible] was [illegible]his works are full of the [illegible]tere lessons of reflecting [illegible] supposed, that religion [illegible] the decree of Provi[illegible]ught him to ac[illegible]ld have [illegible]

petitors for political power are apt to be doubly enamoured of being. Lord Castlereagh could, indeed, commit suicide; but it was not from disgust of life; his mind dwelt on the precarious condition of his own elevation, on the unsuccessful policy in which he had involved his country. He did not love death; he did not contemplate it with indifference; he failed to observe its terrors, because his attention was obsorbed by objects which pressed themselves upon his mind with unrelenting force.

The ship of the Marquis of Badajoz viceroy of Peru, was set on fire by Captain Steyner. The marchioness and her daughter, who was betrothed to the Duke of Medina-Celi, swooned in the flames, and could not be rescued. The marquis resigned himself also to die rather than survive with the memory of such horrors. It was not that he was indifferent to life; his mind dwelt upon intolerable griefs; he preferred death, because death was out of sight; because his whole thoughts were absorbed by sorrows that left no room for reflection upon the nature of the event, which alone seemed to promise him a remedy. The natural feelings remained; the love of grandeur: the pride of opulence and power; but their action was for a time impeded.

Madame de Sevigne, in her charming letters, gives the true sensations of the ambitious man when suddenly called to leave the scenes of his efforts and his triumphs. Rumour, with its wanted credulity, had accribed to Louvois, the powerful minister of Louis XIV., the crime of suicide. His death was sudden, but not by his own arm; he fell a victim, if not to disease, to the revenge of a woman. In a night the most powerful man in Europe, one who was passionately fond of place, was summoned from the splendours of his active career. The man whose power extended to every cabinet, whose views embraced the policy of continents, was called away. How much business was arrested in progress! how many projects defeated! how many secrets buried in the silence of the grave! Who should disentangle the interests which his police had rendered complicate? Who should terminate the wars which he had begun? Who should follow up the blows which he had aimed? Well might he have exclaimed to the angel of terrors, "Ah, give me but a little time; a short reprieve; spare me till I give a check to the Duke of Savoy; a checkmate to the Prince of Orange!" "No, no! you shall not have a single, single minute." Death is as inexorable to the prayer of ambition as to the entreaty of despair. The ruins of the Palatinate, the wrongs of the Huguenots were to be avenged; and Louvois, like Louis XI., and like the rest of mankind, was to learn, that the passion for life, whether expressed in the language of superstition, of abject despondency, or of the desire of continued power, could not prolong existence for a moment.

But though the love of life may be declared a nuniversal instict, though the contempt of death is hypocrisy, it does not follow that death is usually met with abjectness. It belongs to virtue and to manliness to meet the inevitable decree with firmness. It is often met voluntarily; but even then the natural passion is declared. A sense of shame, a desire of plunder, a hope of emolument,—these, not less than a sense of duty, are motives sufficient to influence men to meet danger and defy death. Yet the love of life appears in the midst of hardihood. The commen hireling soldier bargains to expose himself to the deadly fire of an hostile army whenever his employers may command it; he does it in a controversy of which he knows not the merits, for a party to which he is essentially indifferent, for purposes which, perhaps, if his mind were enlightened, he would labour to counteract. The life of the soldier is a life of contrast, of labour, and idleness; it is a life of routine, easy to be endured and leading only at intervals to danger. The love of ease, the certainty of obtaining the means of existence, the remoteness of peril, conspire to tempt a crowd of adventurers, and thus the armies of Europe have never suffered from any other limit than the wants of [illegible]reasury. But the same soldier would fly precipi[illegible]any danger which he had not bargained [illegible]. The merchant will visit the deadiest [illegible]; he will pass over regions [illegible]own to be corrupt, and disease to [illegible] atmosphere.

most of public attention, is that of the arrival here from Calcutta, of all places in the world, of a magnificent fiddleplayer, of the name of Masoni. If we had not seen his pedigree in the newspapers, we should have thought him a plain English Mr. Mason, who had italianized his termination, and given himself, like Mars,

"An *I* to threaten and command."

However, he is no more an Englishman than Sue Kelly, or Tom Browny, as Zuchelli and Tamburini are called; but is, in every respet, a regular-built foreigner. He melted the South Americans,—astonished the Candians,—bothered the governor general in council at Calcutta,—upset Bombay,—and drove Madras—as it is, by the way, literally—half *mad*;—the Hottentots were enchanted with him at the Cape, and the yam-stocks of St. Helena nearly danced over the edge of their haycock island for delight at hearing him.

At Brighton, he has hreceivd the sanction of royalty; and the "Morning Post" tells us that Sir Andrew Barnard and the Queen's band approved of him. He is now in London; and at the rehearsal of the Academy's music last week, he condescended to ravish the ears of all the students. He is to ruin Paganini in public favour: this he will perhaps not find occasion to do, since the Medusean Orpheus has already got enough change for his *notes* to render his return to this country unnecessary. It is said—which, by the way, is not uncommon in puffing—that his performance, to be understood, must be heard. In short, Masoni is the *bow ideal* of fiddlers.—*New Monthly Magazine, for January.*

THE TRADES' UNIONS.—A most alarming evil is growing up in the metropolis at an exceedingly rapid rate, and which threatens the most serious consequences—we mean the formation of *Trades' unions.* These combinations are proceeding in every part of town, and bid fair, at no very great distance of time, to place the population of London entirely at the mercy of what are called, in the new-fangled language of modern political economy the "*operatives.*"

It is a subject which, we are aware, is occupying much of the attention of Government; but flagrant and evident as the mischief is, and sure and certain as are its perilous consequences, it seems impossible to check it. In Scotland, where the system is more advanced, the most horrid outrages are committed upon those who decline entering into the compact: at Glasgow, a poor woman was violently assaulted by some of the members of the unions who threw a quantity of sulphuric acid over her, and deprived her of sight; and on the same day, the foreman of the Lancefield Spinning-company, in going to the factory from his own house, was felled to the ground by a tremendous blow from a heavy and sharp weapon, which wounded him desperately on the head.

In London, their operations are more concealed; the members pay one shilling per month, and are *sworn to secrecy*; and to prove the extent to which the combination is going, it is only necessary to state that, in the week before Christmas, no less than eight hundred and seventy journeymen tailors were sworn in *in one day at one house.* The *avowed* object of these men is an advance in wages; which demand on their parts, coupled with a cry—which will become overwhelming after Parliament meets—for a repeal of the corn-laws, will place the country and the Government in a position of extreme delicacy and difficulty. The most curious part of the thing is, the parity of proceedings here with those adopted by the *operatives* of Paris. We last month noticed this extraordinary *sympathy* between France and England in the case of incendiarism, and here we perceive it again in [illegible] of these unions. Appearances would [illegible]agine that there might at least [illegible]mong the journeymen to [illegible] effects visibly and [illegible]either side of the

CAUSES OF ROMAN GREATNESS.—A law [illegible] Canuleius, in the 309th year of the city, removed the prohibition of marriage between plebeians and patricians; and, after a long struggle, all the regular seats of authority were at length rendered accessible to the plebeians. The provisional function of interrex alone continued till the latest times a prerogative of the patricians.—The rapid aggrandizement of Rome, and immense increase of her internal strength, resulted from the foregoing innovations. Nothing but war could procure for the families which occupied the places of honour any respite from the tribunes and from the multitude, kept by the tribunes in a state of constant excitement. Nothing but moderation, valour, fortitude, justice, and prudence could now secure persons in their station who had formerly owed every thing to birth alone. It was this which gave such dignity to the characters of those times, such activity and vigilance to the military leaders. The plebeians were excited in no less degree by the change. They were constrained to double exertions in the public service, in order to supplant the present possessors of public offices; they were constrained to practise industry and frugality, in order to become their rivals in wealth; they were constrained to exhibit promptitude in supporting public burdens, in order not to stand behind the in patriotism.—*Lardner's Cabinet Cyclopædia—History of Rome.*

CHARLES X. AND HIS FAMILY.—The *Musse des Familles* gives the following particulars of the pursuits and conduct of Charles X. and his family at the chateau of Buschtierad, near Prague, where they have for some time resided:—"The Ex-Monarch receives many visits of ceremony, at which M. de Blaces is always present, unless a private audience be demanded, which, however, is never accorded without some ti[illegible]tion. Charles X. addresses many [illegible] upon these occasions r[illegible] of France, and is in th[illegible] sion, 'You are misinfo[illegible] is mentioned which does [illegible] views. The Ex-Monarc[illegible] same as he wore when [illegible] fortunes do not seem[illegible] upon his health, a[illegible] as ever. He seems[illegible] for the chase, of [illegible] ly fond. He w[illegible] alone, and is seldo[illegible] al Family breakfa[illegible] dine at six. Their [illegible] luxuriously served. [illegible] are done by Charles [illegible] Princes, the Duke of Bo[illegible] The conversation during the[illegible] ral of a grave character, nor [illegible] te observed. In fact, it freq[illegible] reserve is so far laid aside as [illegible] gence of hearty bursts of lau[illegible] of Charles X. amounts to 800[illegible] part of his property is inv[illegible] per cents., in the name of a celebrated banker. The Dauphin and Dauphiness inhabit the same floor of the chateau; their apartments are elegant, but are not of a costly description. Not the least change has taken place in the Duke. He exhibits his wonted indifference to what is passing about him, and one would imagine, by his general conduct, that he had never lost anything worth regretting. The Dauphiness, on the contrary, never speaks of France but with tears in her eyes, and she is seldom seen even to smile. Charles X. remains inflexible in regard to the Duchess de Berri, and has taken rigorous measures to prevent all commnuication with her sister-in-law, but in the most affectionate terms. Mademoiselle has only four ladies to [illegible] tend upon her. She is allowed by the K[illegible] L. 200 per month to support [illegible] This young Princess, though only [illegible] to be 18, and has nothing [illegible]